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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the ANNUAL REGISTER.

An account of ſome remarkable particulars that happened to a Lady after having had the confluent kind of the ſmallpox.

IN the courſe of this diſeaſe, during which the Lady was attended by the late Sir Hans Sloane, ſeveral threatening ſymptoms appeared, which, however, were at length overcome; and the patient, being thought out of danger, took ſeveral doſes of ſuch purgative medicines as are uſually adminiſtered in the decline of the diſeaſe, without any bad conſequence.

But in the evening of the day on which ſhe had taken the laſt doſe that was intended to be given her on that occaſion, ſhe was ſuddenly ſeized with pains and convulſions in the bowels; the pain and other ſymptoms became gradually leſs violent, as the force of the medicine abated, and by ſuch remedies as were thought beſt adapted to the caſe, they ſeemed at length to be entirely ſubdued.

They were, however, ſubdued only in appearance; for at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the next day they returned with great violence, and continued ſome hours; when they went off, they left the muſcles of the lower jaw ſo much relaxed that it fell down, and the chin was ſupported on the breaſt. The ſtrength of the patient was ſo much exhauſted during this paroxyſm that ſhe lay near two hours with no other ſign of life than a very feeble reſpiration, which was often ſo difficult to be diſcerned that thoſe about her concluded ſhe was dead.

From this time the fits returned periodically every day, at about the ſame hour. At firſt they ſeemed to affect her nearly in the ſame degree; but at length all the ſymptoms were aggravated, the convulſions became more general, and her arms were ſometimes convulſed alternately; it alſo frequently happened that the arm which was laſt convulſed remained extended and inflexible ſome hours after the ſtruggles were over. Her neck was often twiſted with ſuch violence that the face looked directly backwards, and the back part of the head was over the breaſt; the muſcles of the countenance were alſo ſo contracted and writhed by the ſpaſms that the features were totally changed, and it was impoſſible to find any reſemblance of her natural aſpect by which ſhe could be known. Her feet were no leſs diſtorted than her head, for they were twiſted almoſt to diſlocation at the inſtep, ſo that ſhe could not walk but upon her ancles.

To remove or mitigate theſe deplorable ſymptoms, many remedies were tried, and among others the cold bath; but either by the natural effect of the bath, or by ſome miſmanagement in the bathing, the unhappy patient firſt became blind and ſoon afterwards deaf and dumb. It is not eaſy to conceive what could increaſe the miſery of deafneſs, dumbneſs, blindneſs, and frequent paroxyſms of excruciating pain, yet a very conſiderable aggravation was added; for the loſs of her ſight, hearing, and ſpeech, was followed by ſuch a ſtricture of the muſcles of her throat that ſhe could not ſwallow any kind of aliment, either ſolid or liquid. It might reaſonably be ſuppoſed that this circumſtance, though it added to the degree of her miſery, would have ſhortened its duration; yet in this condition ſhe continued near three quarters of a year, and during that time was ſupported in a very uncommon manner, by chewing her food only, which having turned often, and kept long in her mouth, ſhe was obliged at laſt to ſpit out. Liquors were likewiſe gargled about in her mouth for ſome time, and then returned in the ſame manner, no part of them having paſſed the throat by an act of deglutition; ſo that whatever was conveyed into the ſtomach, either of the juices of the ſolid food, or of the liquids, was either gradually imbibed by the ſponginеſs of the parts which they moiſtened, or trickled down in a very ſmall quantity along the ſides of the veſſels.

But there were other peculiarities in the caſe of this Lady, yet more extraordinary. During the privation of her *ſight* and *hearing*, her *touch* and *ſmell* became ſo exquiſite that ſhe could diſtinguiſh the different colours of ſilk and flowers, and was ſenſible when any ſtranger was in the room with her.

After ſhe became blind, deaf, and dumb, it was not eaſy to contrive any method by which a queſtion could be aſked her, and an anſwer received. This however was at laſt effected by talking with the fingers, at which ſhe was uncommonly ready. But thoſe who converſed with her in this manner were obliged to expreſs themſelves by touching her hand and fingers, inſtead of their own.

A Lady who was nearly related to her, having an apron on, that was embroidered with ſilk of different colours, aſked her, in the manner which has juſt been deſcribed, if ſhe could tell what colour it was? And after applying her fingers attentively to the figures of the embroidery, ſhe replied that it was red, blue, and green, which was true; but whether there were any other colours in the apron, the writer of this account does not remember. The ſame Lady having a pink coloured riband on her head, and being willing ſtill further to ſatisfy her curioſity and doubts, aſked what colour that was? Her couſin, after feeling ſome time, anſwered that it was pink colour; this anſwer was yet more aſtoniſhing, becauſe it ſhowed not only a power of diſtinguiſhing different colours, but different kinds of the ſame colour; the riband was not only diſcovered to be red, but the red was diſcovered to be of the pale kind, called a pink.

This unhappy Lady, conſcious of her own uncommon infirmities, was extremely unwilling to be ſeen by ſtrangers, and therefore generally retired to her chamber, where none but thoſe of the family were likely to come. The ſame relation, who had by the experiment of the apron and riband diſcovered the exquiſite ſenſibility of her *touch*, was ſoon after convinced by an accident that her power of *ſmelling* was acute, and refined in the ſame aſtoniſhing degree.

Being one day viſiting the family, ſhe went up to her couſin's chamber, and, after making herſelf known, ſhe entreated her to go down and ſit with her among the reſt of the family, aſſuring her that there was no other perſon preſent; to this ſhe at length conſented, and went down to the parlour door, but the moment the door was opened ſhe turned back, and retired to her own chamber much diſpleaſed, alleging that there were ſtrangers in the room, and that an attempt had been made to deceive her. It happened, indeed, that there were ſtrangers in the room, but they had come in while the Lady was above ſtairs, ſo that ſhe did not know they were there. When ſhe had ſatisfied her couſin of this particular, ſhe was pacified; and being afterwards aſked how ſhe knew there were ſtrangers in the room, ſhe anſwered, by the ſmell.

But though ſhe could by this ſenſe diſtinguiſh in general between perſons with whom ſhe was well acquainted and ſtrangers, yet ſhe could not ſo eaſily diſtinguiſh one of her acquaintance from another without other aſſiſtance. She generally diſtinguiſhed her friends by feeling their hands, and when they came in they uſed to preſent their hands to her, as a means of making themſelves known; the make and warmth of the hand produced in general the differences that ſhe diſtinguiſhed, but ſometimes ſhe uſed to ſpan the wriſt, and meaſure the fingers. A Lady, with whom ſhe was very well acquainted, coming in one very hot day after having walked a mile, preſented her hand as uſual; ſhe felt it longer than ordinary, and ſeemed to doubt whoſe it was; but after ſpanning the wriſt, and meaſuring the fingers, ſhe ſaid "It is Mrs. M. but ſhe is "warmer to day than ever I felt her before."

To amuſe herſelf in the mournful and perpetual ſolitude and darkneſs to which her diſorder had reduced her, ſhe uſed to work much at her needle; and it is remarkable that her needle work was uncommonly neat and exact. Among many other pieces of her work that are preſerved in the family is a pincuſhion, which can ſcarce be equalled. She uſed alſo ſometimes to write, and her writing was yet more extraordinary than her needle work; it was executed with the ſame regularity and exactneſs, the character was very pretty, the lines were all even, and the letters placed at equal diſtances from each other; but the moſt aſtoniſhing particular of all, with reſpect to her writing, is that ſhe could by ſome means diſcover when a letter had been by ſome miſtake omitted, and would place it over that part of the word where it ſhould have been inſerted, with a caret under it. It was her cuſtom to ſit up in bed at any hour of the night, either to write or to work, when her pain, or any other cauſe, kept her awake.

Theſe circumſtances were ſo very extraordinary that it was long doubted whether ſhe had not ſome faint remains both of hearing and ſight, and many experiments were made to aſcertain the matter; ſome of theſe experiments ſhe accidentally diſcovered, and the diſcovery always threw her into violent convulſions. The thought of being ſuſpected of inſincerity, or ſuppoſed capable of acting ſo wicked a part as to feign infirmities that were not inflicted, was an addition to her miſery which ſhe could not bear, and which never failed to produce an agony of mind not leſs viſible than thoſe of her body. A clergyman, who found her one evening at work by a table with a candle upon it, put his hat between her eyes and the candle, in ſuch a manner that it was impoſſible ſhe could receive any benefit from the light of it if ſhe had not been blind. She continued ſtill at her work, with great tranquillity, until putting up her hand ſuddenly to rub her forehead ſhe ſtruck it againſt the hat, and diſcovered what was doing; upon which ſhe was thrown into violent convulſions, and was not without great difficulty recovered. The family were by theſe experiments, and by ſeveral accidental circumſtances, fully convinced that ſhe was totally deaf and blind, particularly by ſitting unconcerned at her work during a dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning, though ſhe was then facing the window, and always uſed to be much terrified in ſuch circumſtances; but Sir Hans Sloane, her phyſician, being ſtill doubtful of the truth of facts which were ſcarce leſs than miraculous, he was permitted to ſatisfy himſelf by ſuch experiments and obſervations as he thought proper; the iſſue of which was, that he pronounced her to be abſolutely deaf and blind.

She was at length ſent to Bath, where ſhe was in ſome meaſure relieved, her convulſions being leſs frequent, and her pains leſs acute; but ſhe never recovered her ſpeech, her ſight, or her hearing, in the leaſt degree.

Many of the letters, dated at Bath, in ſome of which there are inſtances of interlineations with a caret, the writer of this narrative hath ſeen, and they are now in the cuſtody of the widow of one of her brothers, who, with many other perſons, can ſupport the facts here related, however wonderful, with ſuch evidence as it would not only be injuſtice, but folly, to diſbelieve.

Of the ASSEMBLIES *of* RUSSIA.

WHEN Catharina Alexowna was made Empreſs of Ruſſia, the women were in an actual ſtate of bondage, but ſhe undertook to introduce mixed aſſemblies, as in other parts of Europe: She altered the womens dreſs, by ſubſtituting the faſhions of England; inſtead of furs, ſhe brought in the uſe of taffeta and damaſk, and cornets and commodes inſtead of caps of ſable. The women now found themſelves no longer ſhut up in ſeparate apartments, but ſaw company, viſited each other, and were preſent at every entertainment.

But as the laws to this effect were directed to a ſavage people, it is amuſing enough the manner in which the ordinances run. Aſſemblies were quite unknown among them, the Czarina was ſatisfied with introducing them, for ſhe found it impoſſible to render them polite. An ordinance was therefore publiſhed according to their notions of breeding, which, as it is a curioſity, and has never before been printed that we know of, we ſhall give our readers.

I. The perſon, at whoſe houſe the aſſembly is to be kept, ſhall ſignify the ſame by hanging out a bill, or by giving ſome other publick notice, by way of advertiſement, to perſons of both ſexes.

II. The aſſembly ſhall not be open ſooner than four or five o'clock in the afternoon, nor continue longer than ten at night.

III. The maſter of the houſe ſhall not be obliged to meet his gueſts, or conduct them out, or to keep them company; but, though he is exempt from all this, he is to find the chairs, candles, liquors, and all other neceſſaries the company may aſk for; he is likewiſe to provide them with cards, dice, and every neceſſary of gaming.

IV. There ſhall be no fixed hour for coming and going away; it is enough for a perſon to appear in the aſſembly.

V. Every one ſhall be free to ſit, walk, or game, as he pleaſes; nor ſhall any one go about to hinder him, or take exceptions at what he does, upon pain of emptying the great eagle *(a pint bowl full of brandy)* it ſhall likewiſe be ſufficient, at entering, or retiring, to ſalute the company.

VI. Perſons of diſtinction, noblemen, ſuperiour officers, merchants, and tradeſmen of note, head workmen, eſpecially carpenters, and perſons employed in chancery, are to have liberty to enter the aſſemblies, as likewiſe their wives and children.

VII. A particular place ſhall be aſſigned the footmen, except thoſe of the houſe, that there may be room enough in the apartments deſigned for the aſſembly.

VIII. No Ladies are to get drunk upon any pretence whatſoever, nor ſhall Gentlemen be drunk before nine.

IX. Ladies, who play at forfeitures, queſtions and commands, &c. ſhall not be [illegible] or riotous; no Gentleman ſhall attempt to force a kiſs, and no perſon ſhall offer to ſtrike a woman in the aſſembly, under pain of future excluſion.

Such are the ſtatutes upon this occaſion, which, in their very appearance, carry an air of ridicule and ſatire; but politeneſs muſt enter every country by degrees, and theſe rules reſemble the breeding of a clown, aukward, but ſincere.

LONDON, *Nov.* 21.

A LETTER from Kettering, in Northamptonſhire, after relating the particulars of the dreadful fire which happened there on the 5th inſtant, adds that the damage amounts to upwards of 4000l. Much corn and grain was burnt, which the farmers had been backward in ſelling; and the poor, who are indeed half ſtarved, and very wretched through the high price of proviſions, would not aſſiſt to extinguiſh the flames, but rather ſtood rejoicing at the farmer's misfortune, and tauntingly aſked one of them, while his wheat hovels and barn full of grain were burning, "Will you take 7 s. a ſtrike (i. e. a buſhel) now for your wheat?"

Nov. 27. A general indemnity and goal delivery for all Crown priſoners, it is ſaid, will ſoon take place. There is one Gentleman who has been 23 years in the Fleet on that account. The laſt indemnity was in Queen Anne's reign.

They write from Breſt that the method of ſheathing ſhips with tanned leather had, on repeated experiments, been found a better way to preſerve their bottoms than any hitherto practiſed.

We hear a great number of petitions have lately been received from the American colonies relative to trade, the merits of which will be conſidered ſoon after the holidays.

We hear the further ſcrutiny into the affairs of the Hon. Eaſt India Company is put off to the 21ſt of January next.

It is ſaid that one penny per pound will be taken off the preſent duty on tobacco, and added to the drawbacks paid on exportation.

It is ſaid that a ſpirited memorial has been ſent over to Holland, in relation to the barbarous treatment which a Britiſh ſubject lately received on board a Dutch man of war.

We are told that the ſheriff of a certain county lately ſent up his compliments to Mr. Akerman, the keeper of Newgate, begging the loan of his hangman to execute ſome convicts, as he could not get any body to perform the operation. [*The rioters.*]

We hear the late petitions of the widows of the navy and warrant officers are referred to a great Board, and that a fund will be eſtabliſhed for their relief.

Dec. 1. We hear the very high price of linen rags, which had cauſed a decreaſe in the valuable manufacture of paper, is likely to be lowered by the ſale of a hundred bales of Italian and Hamburg rags. It were to be wiſhed the people would be more ſaving of an article ſo beneficial to themſelves and the trade of theſe kingdoms, there being a great balance of trade carried out of the nation annually by neglect of ſo prudent a piece of economy.

We hear that a negotiation of great importance is juſt concluded between the Courts of London and Berlin.

We hear that ſome new and effectual laws againſt foreſtalling, engroſſing, and regrating of markets, will be paſſed this ſeſſion of Parliament.

By a letter from Leeds, we are informed that the cloth trade there at preſent is upon the declenſion, and that great part of its dependents are [illegible]. It is thought the chief cauſe of this is owing to the large quantities of wool ſmuggled out of the nation to France, which enables the French, through the cheapneſs of labour, to underſell us in foreign markets.

Dec. 2. Sunday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out at the houſe of Capt. Payne at Mile End, which entirely conſumed the ſame, and much damaged the houſe adjoining. Two of the Captain's children periſhed in the flames; the other two were with difficulty ſaved by the maid getting out of the two pair of ſtairs window with them, by the help of a ladder. The Captain came home while the houſe was in flames, being juſt returned from a Weſt India voyage. A fellow was detected in ſtealing ſome of the goods, and ſecured in Mile End roundhouſe.

The following odd accident lately happened at Glentanner, in Scotland: A large eagle had ſeized upon a car, which he carried up into the air, in ſight of ſeveral perſons; when, after a conflict of ſome minutes, they both fell down dead, having torn each other in a terrible manner.

Dec. 8. Many pieces appear in the Engliſh papers, urging the expediency of proceeding with great lenity towards the unhappy people who have in the late riots incurred the penalties of the law; ſince they ſeem to have been reduced to the ſingle alternative of dying by famine, or of expoſing themſelves to the hazard of death by the law, and ſince their ſevereſt cenſurers muſt allow that it is at leaſt very uncertain whether any leſs violent meaſures would have been effectual to procure a redreſs of grievances.

Dec. 11. It is ſaid ſome deſpatches of importance have been received from the Britiſh Conſul at Algiers, relative to the object of the preſent naval expedition fitting out there, by order of the Dey.

They write from Liſbon that certain advice was received of the naval preparations of the Algerines being deſigned to cruiſe againſt the trade of Portugal, both within and without the Straits of Gibraltar.

Dec 13. Yeſterday the Duke of Grafton, the two Secretaries of State, Lord Chatham, and other Lords of the Privy Council, attended his Majeſty at the Queen's palace

The unhappy fluctuating ſtate of adminiſtration is now drawing to a criſis; for we are informed that the Great Man having penetrated into the deſigns of his enemies to ruin him, and that the late reſignations were privately brought about by the artful perſuaſions of his foes, with a view of taking away the props from under him, which, with other ſecret ſchemes forming, were to overthrow him in the opinion of his Sovereign and the people, to fruſtrate which, we are told, he had the reſolution to declare his knowledge to his Majeſty of the whole tranſactions formed againſt him; and at the ſame time further declared his reſolution of acquainting a great aſſembly with the ſecret machinations he had found out, which he ſaid would alarm the nation ſo much that he did not know what might be the conſequence, unleſs he was inveſted with every principal poſt under the government; and that no deſpatches ſhould be ſent to, or received by, any one, or any private viſits made, but with his approbation. All which, it is ſaid, has been agreed to; ſo that every one now will know to whom they are to look for redreſs, reward, or promotion.

They write from Quebec that next ſpring they were in great hopes of diſcovering a navigable communication from Lake Superiour to the South Sea, by means of a great river, which the native Indians had reported to run many leagues to the weſtward.

By letters from Quebec, there is advice that the number of white ſettlers in Major Rogers's government of Michillimachinac already exceeds four thouſand families, excluſive of Indians and Negroes; that they carry on a large trade in furs, peltry, &c. and will ſoon become a thriving colony.

It is ſaid that the plan of the Firſt Lord of Trade, to back our embaſſy by a Britiſh fleet in the Tagus, will actually be put in execution.

We are informed that a very ingenious Gentleman has invented the method of making china, or porcelain, equal to that made in China or Dreſden, of ſo durable a nature that gold, ſilver, iron, &c may be melted therein without the china receiving the leaſt damage, all other attempts to imitate the ſame being hitherto found ineffectual.

They write from New York that a publick office for the enſurance of houſes, merchandiſe, and ſhipping, was ſoon to be eſtabliſhed there, nearly on the ſame plan as thoſe in London.

Dec 15. Letters from Wiltſhire and Glouceſterſhire, by Friday's poſt, inform that great numbers of artificers, in the clothing buſineſs in thoſe counties, are, for want of employment, coming up to London, in order to engage themſelves in the woollen manufactures now carrying on at New York and Philadelphia.

The territorial revenues of the Eaſt India Company, we are now pretty well informed, will be appropriated to the uſes of the publick; theſe revenues are eſtimated, upon an average, at half a million annually.

It is a trite maxim that a prophet receives no honour in his own country. Experience tells us, there is no rule that will not admit of exception. At preſent a third of Germany is in an uproar on account of a ſecond-ſighted German, a native and inhabitant of Cologne. It is ſtrongly affirmed that in the year 1764 he promulged that the Dauphin of France would die in the year 1765, *and he* DID *ſo!* That in 1765 he gave out that there would be a conſiderable earthquake at Conſtantinople in 1766, *and there* WAS *one!* And that now, in 1766, he has publickly predicted that there will be a terrible earthquake in London, 1767; that almoſt the whole of Aſia will be buried in ruins, by another, in 1768; and that the world will be finally at an end in 1773. This *ſtory* paſſes, in many parts of Germany, as a *truth*; but the intelligent ſeem to regard the *fulfilled* prophecies as prophecies uttered *after* the completion of the events, the *only* certain method of prophecy making

Since the appointment of Sir Edward Hawke to the head of the Admiralty, a great number of ſailors on board the fleet laſt war have petitioned to have the R taken off from the navy books, to enable them to receive their wages and prize money.

A noble Lord, who was yeſterday applied to, to fill a capital office in the government, replied that he was very willing to ſerve his King and country but did not chooſe to be under the controul of an overbearing demagogue, whom accident, and not capacity, had unhappily drawn from obſcurity.

The expectations which the publick ſeem lately to have formed of permanency of the preſent Miniſtry, from a ſuppoſed coalition between Lord Chatham and Lord Bute, are abſolutely without foundation; no ſuch coalition having taken place, nor hath Lord Bute been once conſulted in regard to any one publick matter The praiſe or cenſure, therefore, that may be thought due to the meaſures at preſent purſued, and to all the changes that have been made, and are daily making, is to be aſcribed or imputed entirely to Lord Chatham, now the ſole head of the Adminiſtration, and the ſole guide of publick affairs.

We are informed that a ſcheme now is in agitation in order to take off one ſhilling duty from every pound of tea; which it is thought will in a great meaſure put a ſtop to the pernicious practice of ſmuggling, ſo detrimental to the fair trader.

Dec. 16. This day the following bills received the Royal aſſent, by virtue of a commiſſion from his Majeſty:

The bill to prohibit the exportaion of corn, grain, meal, malt, flower, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch, and alſo the extraction of low wines and ſpirits from wheat and wheat flower.

The act to continue the act for allowing the importation of beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, duty free, for a limited time.

The act to amend an act of laſt ſeſſions for repealing certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America upon certain Eaſt India goods exported from Great Britain, and for encouraging, regulating, and ſecuring ſeveral branches of trade of this kingdom, and the Britiſh dominions in America, as relates to the exportation of enumerated goods.

The bill for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat flower from any part of Europe into this kingdom, duty free, for a limited time.

The bill for the allowing the free importation of wheat and wheat flower from the American colonies for a limited time.

The bill for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cider, and perry, for 1766, &c.

They write from Breſt that a large number of tranſports were fitting out there, to carry over 1000 troops, and a large quantity of naval and military ſtores for Monte Chriſto, in Hiſpaniola.

LATE APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Colonel William Hill to be Governour of Tobago, on the falſe report of Governour Brown's death. George Brown, Eſq; to be Secretary and Provoſt Marſhal General of Bermuda, or Summer Iſlands. George Auguſtus Pitt, Eſq; Ambaſſadour to the Court of Turin, and is to be created a Peer. Hans Stanly, Eſq; Ambaſſadour to Peterſburg, and is to be created Knight of the Bath, and Cofferer of the Houſehold. Charles Townſhend, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir James Gray, Bart. Knight of the Bath, Ambaſſadour Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain; and the Hon. David Stewart Erſkine, Lord Cardroſs, to be Secretary of the Embaſſy. John Shelly, Eſq; Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſehold, in the room of Lord Edgcumbe, reſigned. The Right Honourable Robert Nugent, Eſq; Firſt Lord of Trade and Plantations, in the room of Lord Hilſborough, reſigned. Mr. Nugent is alſo created Lord Viſcount Clare, of the kingdom of Ireland. Sir Edward Hawke, Knight of the Bath (in the room of Sir Charles Saunders) Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, which it is ſaid he is to hold for life, as did the late Lord Anſon. Geoge Cockburn, late Comptroller of the Navy, Doctor Hay, Sir Percy Brett, Charles Jenkenſon, Eſq; Lords of the Admiralty. Ulyſſes Fitz Maurice, Eſq; Lieutenant Governour of the iſland of St. Vincent, in the room of Laughlin M'Cleane, Eſq; William De Gray Eſq; his Majeſty's Attorney General. The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Bolton (Governour of the Iſle of Wight) Sir Edward Hawke, Frederick Lord North, ſworn into the Privy Council. The Honourable Colonel Harcourt, Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty. The Duke of Ancaſter Maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty. Lord Delaware, Maſter of the Horſe to the Queen. The Honourable Edwin Francis Stanhope, one of the Equerries to her Majeſty. The Earl of Hilſborough, and the Lord Deſpencer, joint Poſtmaſters General. Earl Hertford, Lord Chamberlain, in the room of the Duke of Portland. Lord Berkley, of Stratten, Chief Juſtice in Eyre, ſouth of Trent, in the room of Lord Monſon. Lord Cornwallis, Conſtable of the Tower. Marquis of Lorn, eldeſt ſon to the Duke of Argyle, created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Combe.

It is ſaid the Earl Temple will be created Duke of Buckingham, that Lord Egmont will be created a Duke, that Sir John Cuſte, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, Lord Barrington, and General Conway, will be created Britiſh Peers, and that the latter will reſign. Admiral Keppel reſigned his ſeat in the Admiralty, and it is ſaid was diſmiſſed from the place of Groom of the Bedchamber.

It is ſaid that a certain Nobleman demanded the diſmiſſion of two Noblemen, and another perſon eminent in the law, as a preliminary to his friend's entering into power; that moſt of the appointments above mentioned were to places voluntarily reſigned, but it is ſaid the great Stateſman was ſo far from being intimidated by thoſe reſignations that he was more firm than ever in proſecuting his plans of government. Many other great changes are talked of and expected, and it was ſaid 17 new Peers were to be created in Ireland, not one of whom had ever ſet foot in that country. *Alas poor Ireland!*

It is confidently aſſerted that any conſiderable change in the Miniſtry is never effected under an expenſe to the publick of fifty thouſand pounds. *Poor Old England!*

Dec. 25. The Earls of Shelburne and Egmont are to be created Dukes of Ireland, which is the reaſon that induced the Marquis of Kildare to accept of that dignity, that he might preſerve the precedency of his family as premier Duke; and the rather, as that illuſtrious houſe has always enjoyed the precedency of the Iriſh Peerage, he being the 19th Earl of Kildare in a direct ſucceſſion. His Grace is now premier Duke, Marquis and Earl of Ireland, which is an honour enjoyed by no other Peer under the Britiſh conſtitution.

The reaſon of the Marquis of Lorn's patent for creating him an Engliſh Peer being expedited with ſo much diligence in the reſpective offices, was the ſickneſs of his Grace the Duke of Argyle; for if the Duke had died before his ſon's creation, the Marquis could not have been received as an Engliſh Peer, being contrary to the articles of union between the two kingdoms.

Nine of the unhappy wretches who were confined in Glouceſter gaol for riots have received ſentence of death; and it was a moſt lamentable ſpectacle to hear and ſee the lamentations and diſtracted behaviour of their miſerable families, who flocked round the Judges carriages when they were leaving the city.

A new treaty of commerce is on the carpet between the Courts of London and Liſbon, by which much greater privileges will be granted to the ſubjects of Great Britain than they enjoyed in conſequence of any former treaty.

They write from Berlin that the Pruſſian Miniſter at the Court of Warſaw has received orders from the King, his maſter, to act in the affair of the Proteſtants in Poland in ſtrict concert with the Ruſſian Miniſter.

Proſſian agents are very buſy in enliſting men in Hamburg, and ſeveral other ſtates on the continent, where great bounties are given to all who ſhall enter that ſervice.

We are informed that ſeveral new manœuvres are ſoon to be introduced on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war.

Letters from Leghorn ſay that the Malcontents of Georgia had at length obtained peace from the Grand Seignior, on the payment of a large fine, and delivering up to the Turkiſh General all their military and warlike ſtores. Prince Heraclius was ſaid to have fled into Perſia.

BASSETERRE (St. Chriſtopher's) *January* 28.

By Captain Dyer, of the Anna Tereſa packet, who arrived here on Sunday evening laſt, we have advice that on the 28th of December laſt a brig, bound to Barbados from Newfoundland, run aſhore on Needham's Point, off Bridgetown, and was entirely loſt. The Captain further informs us that an inſurrection of the Negroes has happened at the iſland of Grenada, where a body of them, to the number of ſix or ſeven hundred, who had chiefly deſerted from the French inhabitants, had taken poſſeſſion of ſome inacceſſible mountains, from whence they made frequent ſallies, and committed terrible devaſtations upon their maſters, many of whom they had killed. When Captain Dyer came away General Melvil had ſent a party of 40 men, with one cohorn, to endeavour to ſuppreſs them, but with what ſucceſs Captain Dyer had not time to learn.

BOSTON.

Feb. 5. Saturday laſt came to town Captain William Scott, and informs that on his paſſage, about 20 days ago, in a brig, bound from Liſbon to this place, his veſſel ſprung a leak, upon which he endeavoured to get into Nantucket, but the wind coming contrary, he came to an anchor upon the ſhoals laſt Monday, in 12 fathom water, where, notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts of the people, who were quite ſpent with pumping, the water gained upon them ſo faſt that the next day ſhe foundered; the crew took to their boat, and after about 6 hours got aſhore at Nantucket.

It muſt give great pleaſure to every one to ſee that the people of this province have gone ſo much into the raiſing of wheat the ſummer paſt. There have been brought for ſale within a few days upwards of 20 tuns of fine flower, well boulted, equal in quality, if not ſuperiour, to any imported from the other governments; it ſold at the rate of 51 15s. per 100 weight. Chiefly brought from the frontier towns, one hundred miles from hence. Eight tuns were brought from Northfield, and it is ſaid forty tuns more are expected from that town, beſides great quantities from other towns.

NEW YORK, *February* 12.

By Captain Hibbs, who arrived here Tueſday laſt, in 11 days from Newbern, in North Carolina, we have intelligence that about the beginning of December laſt a French ſhip of above 400 tuns, Mont Richard commander, bound from Leoganne for Nants in France, with a valuable cargo of ſugar and indigo, having met with much bad weather, and ſprung a leak at ſea, had put into Port Lookout, in North Carolina, in diſtreſs; where, upon the ſurvey of carpenters, the ſhip was adjudged irreparable, and condemned.

As the ſeaſon now approaches for killing lamb, it is hoped that all humane perſons will abſtain from buying a few months, to increaſe the breed of ſheep, and provide wool for the employment and clothing of the induſtrious poor.

Feb. 19 We hear that his Majeſty's ſhips are to continue on this ſtation three years; that a pardon is arrived for poor Pendergaſt, in Dutcheſs county; that Mr. Cummings, lately appointed in England vendue-maſter for this place has appointed Mr. John Alſop his deputy; that the loſs of General Stanwix, his Lady, and family, at ſea, as mentioned in former papers, and contradicted, was really true; that his eſtate falls to a diſtant relation; and that Mr. Obrian, now of this city, is appointed Secretary of this province, in the room of the Hon. George Clarke, Eſq; reſigned.

We are informed there are now in this city, bought by one of our butchers, from Connecticut, a yoke of oxen full 20 hands high, and large in proportion. It is ſaid they coſt 100l.

By the Hartford poſt, who came in laſt night, we have a particular account of the buildings deſtroyed by the fire there; by which it appears there were 20 good dwelling houſes burned down, beſides out-houſes, ſtores, &c. and three other dwelling-houſes greatly damaged.

By the Boſton papers, it appears that the Governour and the Aſſembly there are in high diſputes.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 19.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, *dated Dec.* 3, 1766.

"Two acts were paſſed, a few days ago, for importing corn free from any part of Europe until the firſt of March, and from America to the firſt of Auguſt next, which may be of great ſervice to your continent, provided your crops have been good."

Extract of a letter from London, *dated Dec.* 16, 1766.

"The Parliament has adjourned for the holidays. As ſoon as it meets again, it is expected that the repeal of the act, reſtraining the colonies from iſſuing bills of credit as lawful tender, will be taken under conſideration."

Extract of another letter from London, *of the ſame date.*

"There have been more changes at Court; but Lords Chatham and Shelburne, the Duke of Grafton, and Mr. Townſend, ſeem to ſtand firm yet. Lord Bute does not act with them, but gives no oppoſition, which is a great point."

On Sunday morning laſt one William Johnſton hanged himſelf in his houſe, at the corner of Front and Race ſtreets, in this city.

By Captain Aliſon, from Antigua, we have advice that a ſnow, in ſix weeks from London, bound for Turk Iſland, with Governour Seymour on board, had put in there in diſtreſs, having ſprung a leak at ſea, but was to ſail again about the 8th inſtant.

The brig Pompey, Captain Torbert, bound from this port for North Carolina, was drove aſhore, in a gale of wind, on the 28th of December laſt, on Cape Lookout; the veſſel entirely loſt, but the people, with part of the cargo and rigging, happily ſaved.

WILLIAMSBURG, MARCH 19.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. WALTER COLES, one of the Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for the county of Halifax, to Miſs MILDRED LIGHTFOOT, a daughter of the late Colonel William Lightfoot, of Charles City.

Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, one of the Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for the county of Lunenburg, to Miſs PATTYWALLER, eldeſt daughter to Benjamin Waller, Eſq; of this city.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

March 6. March, Thomas Butterfield, from Tortola, with 1300 buſhels of ſalt, 1 hhd. of rum, 5 barrels of ſugar, and 800 lemons.

12. Donald, James Leitch, from Greenock, with European goods.

Cleared.

March 4. Bowman, Allan Stevenſon, for Glaſgow, with 472 hhds. of tobacco, 2 hhds. of ſkins, 5 caſks of indigo, 17 bags of cotton, 15,160 ſtaves, 212 pigs of lead, and 58 pine plank.

10. Olive Branch, George Weſt, for Salem, with 1150 buſhels of corn, 450 buſhels of wheat, 3 buſhels of peaſe, and 9 buſhels of beans.

10. Derby, Jonathan Priſon, for Salem, with 50 buſhels of wheat, 12 buſhels of beans, 1800 buſhels of corn, and 211 buſhels of coal.

10. Dragon, Jacob Tewxbury, for Salem, with 1 hhd. of rum, 1522 buſhels of corn, 70 buſhels of wheat, 2 barrels of lard, and 12 buſhels of beans.

11. Polly, Frederick Block, for New York, with 16 hhds. of tobacco, 614 buſhels of wheat, 35 buſhels of peaſe, 1100 wt. 3 qrs. and 8 lbs. of hemp, and 220 lbs. of cotton.

11. Endeavour, Samuel Witham, for Salem, with 1000 buſhels of corn, 5 buſhels of beans, 10 buſhels of wheat, and 10 buſhels of peaſe.

13. Betſey, John Gillies, for Glaſgow, with 344 hhds. of tobacco, 1 hhd. of ſkins, and 12,000 ſtaves.

18. Two Brothers, Henry Riker, for Barbados, with 80 buſhels of peaſe, 2000 buſhels of corn, 7000 ſhingles, ſome live ſtock, and 16 barrels of flower.

The amount of the former collection for the unhappy ſufferers at MONTREAL,	£. 221-19-0
Brunſwick, King George parish,	11-17-6
Cumberland, Lunenburg parish,	11-15-0
Total	£. 245-11-6

Advertiſements.

THE next meeting of the TRUSTEES, and other ſubſcribers to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor Clergymen, is to be held, by appointment, at the College of WILLIAM and MARY, on *Saturday* the 25th of APRIL. Truſtees, the Reverend the COMMISSARY, the Reverend Meſſ. THOMAS WARRINGTON, JAMES HORROCKS, HENRY SKYRING, JOSEPH DAVENPORT, THOMAS PRICE; Preacher, the Reverend JAMES MAURY FONTAINE; Treaſurer, JOHN CAMM.

PARTNER will ſtand the months of APRIL and MAY at my plantation in *Brunſwick*, two miles from the court-houſe, where he covers mares at Twenty Shillings the leap, and Half a Crown to the groom; Five Piſtoles the ſeaſon, or Eight Pounds enſurance.

A. LIGHTFOOT.

N. B. The money for ſingle leaps to be paid at the ſtable door.

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on* Wedneſday *the 8th of* April *next, to the higheſt bidder,*

A TRACT of LAND in *New Kent* county, containing by a late ſurvey 110 acres, upon the main road to *Williamſburg*, and diſtant from it about 8 miles. The land is good; there is on it a dwelling-houſe, and all neceſſary out-houſes, and it is a very well ſituated place for an ordinary. One half the money to be paid down, and ſuch credit will be allowed for the other half as can be agreed on that day. 2 JOHN BUFFIN.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND adjoining the *Meadow Bridges*, in HANOVER county, containing about 1000 acres, and about one fourth low grounds. There are three commodious ſituations on the ſaid land; one a well accuſtomed ordinary, another the plantation whereon Mr. *Thomas Wild* formerly lived, and the other the plantation whereon the ſubſcriber now lives; they all lie very compact, with all convenient out-houſes, in good order; part of the low grounds is already cultivated for a meadow, with fine apple, peach, and cherry orchards; and the plantations are in good order for cropping, with all neceſſary conveniences, too tedious to mention. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me, on the premiſes.

DANIEL TRUEHEART.

WHEREAS ſome time ſince GEORGE BYRN, late ſurveyor of *Prince William* county, made an exchange of a certain tract of land in *Loudoun* county, of 209 acres, with *George William Fairfax*, for a tract of land of 400 acres, in *Frederick* county, for which he had an entry in the proprietor's office; and after the ſaid *Byrn*'s death, who did not live to complete his intentions, on the widow's application, and promiſe of the heir at law to make deeds for the ſaid 209 acres to me, I cauſed a deed to be made out in the name of *Charles Byrn*, ſecond ſon to the aforeſaid *George*, according to his father's intentions, and the heir at law being dead, the aforeſaid *Charles* is now become heir at law, but refuſes to complete his father's and elder brother's intentions, though the ſaid land was entirely for his own uſe and benefit: Now the ſaid *Charles* having behaved in this manner, I forewarn any perſons to buy from him either of the tracts aforeſaid, as I intend to ſue him in chancery to make good the exchange aforeſaid, or elſe for a title to the land in *Frederick* county, for which deeds were made to him in conſideration of the above mentioned exchange.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, in conſequence of an act of General Aſſembly, and purſuant to order of Veſtry, on* Friday *the 22d of* May *next, on the premiſes,*

THE late GLEBE LANDS of *Truro* parish, in *Fairfax* county, containing by eſtimation 400 acres, but the exact quantity will be aſcertained againſt the day of ſale. Thereon is a brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, paſſages above and below, and cellars; alſo a kitchen, meat houſe, corn houſe, coach houſe, and barn, together with ſundry other houſes, and a yard and garden paled in. The ſituation is high, dry, and healthy, with good water, ſome meadow, and a valuable peach orchard. The land lies within 2 or 3 miles of the navigable branches of *Potowmack* river, and by having the great poſt road from *Alexandria* to *Williamſburg* paſſing through it at proper diſtances from the former, and the town of *Colcheſter* on *Occoquan*, is rendered very convenient for a publican, and might poſſibly ſuit a merchant, perhaps a doctor. Eighteen months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity as uſual.

The PLATE belonging to the ſaid pariſh, before diviſion thereof, will be ſold at the ſame time and place, and on the ſame terms.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, WILLIAM GARDNER, } Church-Wardens.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the 27th inſtant, at the late Mrs.* JANE ARMISTEAD's *quarter, in* Prince George *county,*

A LARGE QUANTITY of CORN, twenty eight head of CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, and many other things. Credit will be allowed until the 26th of FEBRUARY next, on giving bond and good ſecurity to the Sheriff of YORK. 1

To be SOLD, *on* SATURDAY *the 4th of* April *next, on the premiſes, for ready money,*

THE LAND whereon ROBERT HARRISON now lives, in *Charles City* county, being about 200 acres, and taken in execution for JOHN PRICE of *London*, by

2‖ GEORGE MINGE, Sheriff.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Brunſwick*, about the 23d of *December* laſt, a likely *Virginia* born negro fellow named JACK, about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 28 years old, of a very black complexion, broad faced, very broad teeth, of a very agreeable countenance, and when he ſmiles has a dimple in each cheek; his hair trimmed to a roll, and by frequent combing has grown to a prodigious length; his feet are remarkably large, and has by accident had a ſmall piece taken out of one ear, but which I cannot recollect. He had, when he went away, a dark coloured broad cloth coat about half worn, with long waiſt and ſhort ſkirts, a ſtriped lappelled jacket, a ſnuff coloured coarſe broad cloth jump jacket, two *Virginia* cotton ſhirts, one pair of *Virginia* copperas breeches and another of buckſkin, and two pair of *Virginia* yarn ſtockings; he carried away with him a felt hat about 6s. price, and a pair of *Virginia* ſhoes. He is a very ingenious fellow, can do coopers work, and is ſuppoſed to have a paſs from ſome villainous perſon or other, and will endeavour to paſs as a freeman; and as he is a ſenſible arch fellow, probably he will attempt to make his eſcape from off this continent. I therefore forewarn all Captains of ſhips &c. from taking the ſaid ſlave on board their veſſels. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, if in *Virginia*, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, beſides what the law allows, and if taken in *Carolina*, or elſewhere, TEN POUNDS, to be paid by 4 CHARLES MASON.

TAKEN up, in the iſland of *Jamestown*, a large mare mule, without any brand. She will be delivered to the owner, on paying the charge of this advertiſement. JOHN LUCK.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, four head of cattle, *viz.* one pied cow and yearling, and two ſmall brindled ſteers, about three years old; the cow is marked with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel in the left ear, and a ſwallow fork and underkeel in the right, and the two ſteers with a ſwallow fork and underkeel in the right ear, and a half moon over the left. Alſo a ſmall brindled heifer, about two years old, marked with a crop and underkeel in the right ear, and underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l

‖ BYRD LUNDY.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a bay mare, about 3 or 4 years old laſt ſpring, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſmall blaze in her face, a ſnip on her noſe, two ſmall white ſpots on each ſide of her neck, which appear to be done by a rope or yoke, trots altogether, dockt, but not branded perceivable; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l.

‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

Smithfield, March 11, 1767.

I INTEND for GREAT BRITAIN immediately.

2‖ JOHN MUIRHEAD.

NORFOLK, *March* 10, 1767.

WHEREAS MANN PAGE, Eſquire, hath empowered us to receive the ſeveral ſums due for Negroes ſold by him at *Hanover*, and hath aſſigned over the notes of hand taken at the ſale to us, we therefore give notice that attendance will be given in *Williamſburg* from the 10th to the laſt of APRIL next, in order to receive payment thereof. BALFOUR & BARRAUD.

NATHANIEL KEITH & JOHN HATCH,

TAILORS,

PROPOSE, by the favour of their friends and the publick, to carry on their buſineſs in all its branches, in the ſhop oppoſite to Mr. *John Greenhow*'s ſtore, on the main ſtreet in *Williamſburg*, where Gentlemen may depend on having their clothes made in the beſt manner and neweſt faſhion: Alſo, Ladies riding habits made in the moſt faſhionable manner.

N. B. I take this opportunity to inform my former cuſtomers that they may depend on having their clothes made with as great care and deſpatch as when I was formerly in buſineſs, and ſhall be glad of their future favours.

NATHANIEL KEITH.

MARCH 8, 1767.

ANY perſon or perſons inclinable to undertake the rebuilding of *Elizabeth City* gaol, which was lately burnt down, are deſired to meet the Juſtices of the ſaid county, at the court-houſe, on SATURDAY the twenty eighth of this inſtant, to agree on the manner of rebuilding the ſame.

2‖ JOHN TABB, Sheriff.

PRINCE GEORGE, *March* 11, 1767.

THE publick is hereby advertiſed that there is now at *Wilkins*'s ferry, oppoſite Major *Minge*'s, a very good new BOAT, and ſuitable ferrymen, where conſtant attendance will be given. It is well known this is the neareſt way, by ſeven miles, between *Peterſburg* and *Williamſburg*.

Tf NATHANIEL HARRISON, Jun.

To be SOLD,

FOUR thouſand acres of LAND, in the county of *Culpeper*, known by the name of the *Mount Poney* tract, great part of which is choice low grounds, and the remainder very rich and level, with great plenty of timber, and fine ſtreams of water running through it. The quality and conveniences of ſituation attending this tract are ſo well known that it is unneceſſary to be particular. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms, and be ſhown the land, by applying to Mr. *French Strother* living on the premiſes, or to Col. *Thomas Slaughter* at *Norman*'s ford. If the above land is not diſpoſed of at private ſale between this and the 10th of *April* next, I purpoſe ſelling the ſame in lots, of which due notice ſhall be given.

Tdf CHARLES CARTER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *King William* county, on the 3d of *March* 1767, an indented ſervant man named JAMES LEAKER, an *Engliſhman*, born in *Powlet*, in the county of *Somerſetſhire*, yeoman, about 23 years of age, has dark brown hair, and ſandy complexion; had on when he went away a blue cloſe bodied coat, buckſkin breeches, *Newmarket* coat, and other apparel, and has a remarkable ſore leg. As he may endeavour to get on board ſome ſhip, all maſters of veſſels are cautioned from carrying him off. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and conveys him to me, ſhall have 50 s. reward, and if out of the colony 5 l.

SAMUEL GARLICK.

BLANDFORD, *March* 2, 1767.

AS buſineſs of conſequence requires my immediate attendance in *Great Britain* for a few months, I take this method to acquaint my friends that I have declined keeping publick houſe any longer, and to beg thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to me to pay their accounts to Mr. *Charles Duncan*, merchant in *Blandford*, who is fully empowered to grant diſcharges in my name; this I muſt intreat in the warmeſt manner, to enable me to diſcharge ſome debts I now owe.——My buſineſs in the crafting way will be carried on in my abſence by *Alexander Robertſon*, who will give cloſe attendance, and punctually obſerve any orders which may be ſent to Mr. *Duncan* or him.

WALTER BOYD.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of* NATHANIEL MAYNARD, *deceaſed, on the premiſes, the 26th of this inſtant (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day)*

A Tract of valuable LAND, containing 640 acres, in *Brunſwick* county, on both ſides of *Sturgeon* run, with ſundry improvements thereon, and in good order for cropping. The purchaſer to pay one hundred pounds down, and long credit will be allowed for the remainder, on giving bond and ſecurity to

MARY MAYNARD, Executrix.
JOHN ROYSTER,
WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD, } Executors.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a ſmall dark bay mare, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a ſmall white ſpot on the outſide of her right thigh, paces middling faſt, branded on the near ſhoulder I, and on the near buttock H; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

‖ WILLIAM WOOLDRIDGE.

To be SOLD, *on* Tueſday *the 24th of this inſtant* (March) *at* Suffolk,

A WELL built new SHIP, about 180 tuns. The purchaſer will be allowed ſome time of payment for part of the money, on giving bond to

GEORGE WALKER.

DINWIDDIE, *Feb.* 20, 1767.

STRAYED from *Buckſkin* creek, four milch cows, two of them large red and white, the other two of a dark brown colour, and one a bob tail. Strayed likewiſe laſt ſummer two barren cows, the fleſh marks forgot. All the above ſtrays have long ears, with an under-keel in each ear. Whoever will give information, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall be fully rewarded for their trouble by CHARLES TURNBULL.

To be SOLD, *entire or in parcels,*

FIFTEEN hundred acres of LAND, called *Herbert Place*, upon *Appamattox* river, about a mile and a half above *Peterſburg*. Alſo 1047 acres, called *Monk's Neck*, in *Dinwiddie* county, about 10 miles from *Peterſburg*. The ſoil, ſituation, improvements, and other advantages attending theſe lands, will recommend them to a purchaſer. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe either of the ſaid tracts, or any parcel of either, may know the terms by applying to Major *Anderſon* at *Herbert Place*, Mr. *Belſches* at *Cabin Point*, Mr. *John Baird* at *Blandford*, or to me in *Suſſex*.

Tf AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

To be SOLD, *on reaſonable* TERMS,

THREE thouſand acres of land, in *King William* county, two thouſand of which lies on the river *Mattapony*, about eight miles above *Weſt Point*, and about four miles from *Claiborne*'s ferry; there are two handſome ſeats on the ſaid two thouſand acres of land, the one on which the ſubſcriber lives has a very fine large and genteel brick houſe, two ſtory high, with four rooms above and four below, with a fireplace to each room, a large paſſage, four fine cellars, and cellar paſſage, the work, both brick and wood, as well done as any in this colony, all convenient out-houſes, a well accuſtomed mill, a large apple orchard of Hughes's and white apples, about fifty or ſixty acres of very good marſh, a large garden newly paled in, the ſituation and proſpect very pleaſant, and great plenty of fiſh and wild fowl. The other is alſo a fine and agreeable ſituation, with a good dwelling-houſe and out-houſes, with apple and peach orchards. Theſe lands are very good for tobacco, *Indian* corn, wheat, oats, *&c.* has ſeveral fine places for meadows, and is in general exceeding level and well timbered, and in very good order for cropping, with plenty of tobacco houſes, barns, Negro quarters, *&c.* The other thouſand acres of land lies on the ſame river *(Mattapony)* about two or three miles above *Weſt Point*, is extremely level and well timbered, and has belonging to it one hundred and fifty or ſixty acres of very fine marſh, ſo firm, dry, and hard, that carriages of great burthen go on it, and is of the greateſt advantage to ſtocks of cattle, hogs, *&c.* where numbers may be raiſed with little trouble and expenſe, and a ready market for them. This land, as well as the other, is exceeding good, and produces fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, *&c.* has ſeveral places for meadow, great plenty of fiſh and fowl, is in good order for cropping, and has tobacco houſes, quarters, and other convenient houſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown theſe lands, and know the terms, by applying to

Tf THOMAS MOORE.

N. B. Large ſtocks of cattle, hogs, *&c.* with ſeveral blooded mares and plow horſes, may be bought with or without the land. T. M.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the 25th of this inſtant, on the premiſes,*

THREE thouſand four hundred and ſeventy five acres of LAND in BEDFORD county, about fifteen miles below the court-houſe; there is great part of it very good high land, and ſome low grounds on the branches of *Molly*'s creek and *Fallen*. Mr. *John Bryan* will ſhow the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the whole, or any part of it, and the terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Robert Donald* at *Warwick*, Mr. *John Hook* at *Bedford* court-houſe, or the ſubſcriber at *Hanover* town. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *April* 1768.

Tdf ALEXANDER DONALD.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Wedneſday *the 1ſt of* April *next,*

TEN thouſand Acres of that valuable TRACT of LAND well known by the name of *Octonia*, lying in the county of *Orange*, and near the court houſe, churches, mills, *&c. &c.* and many places to build mills, having bold large runs; alſo hundreds of acres of good meadow lands, both improved as well as uncultivated. The land will be laid off in lots as may ſuit the buyers, either in large or ſmall quantities. All perſons inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the truſtees on the day of ſale at Mr. *Robert Johnſon*'s, living on the land. Credit will be allowed for part of the money.

8 HARRY BEVERLEY.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit,*

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND in *Amherſt* county, to which an indiſputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in *Amherſt* county) or to Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

NORFOLK, *November* 25, 1766.

ANY perſon who has a mind to become an adventurer in my LOTTERY may ſee the ſcheme by applying to Meſſ. *Purdie* and *Dixon*'s Gazette of the 13th inſtant, and Mr. *Rind*'s Gazette of the 12th inſtant; alſo may ſee the ſcheme, plan, *&c.* at theſe Printing Offices, and in the hands of the managers at *Norfolk*; *George Wray, Hampton*; *Seymour Powell, York*; *William Trebell, James Southall*, and *William Lane, Williamſburg*; *John Baniſter, Peterſburg, Daniel M'Collam, Oſborne's*; *Archibald Buchanan, Warwick*; *Alexander Donald, Page's*; *Andrew Grant, Boyd's Hole*; *Thomas Smith, Glouceſter*; *Peter Le Grand, Prince Edward*; *William Roveld*, and *James Scott, Eaſtern Shore*; of whom tickets may be had.

Tf JOSEPH CALVERT.

To be SOLD, *by private ſale,*

A VERY Handſome and Convenient STOREHOUSE, on the main ſtreet in *Williamſburg*, with every advantage from its ſituation either for a merchant or tradeſman, and is in exceeding good repair, having been built but a ſhort time. The credit will be agreed on at the day of ſale, the purchaſer giviug bond and ſecurity to

Tf JOHN THOMPSON, & Co.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing about 1900 acres, pleaſantly ſituated on *James* river, in *Prince George* county, known by the name of *Coggin's Point*, in an extraordinary good neighbourhood, and has the advantage of all the places on the river for fiſh and fowl. Perſons inclining to purchaſe are deſired to apply for terms to *Benjamin Harriſon*, Jun. or *John Fitzhugh*, at *Martin's Brandon*, or the ſubſcriber in *Stafford*.

Tf NATHANIEL HARRISON.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold.—— The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the water, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that ſum and what was given for ſeveral near the water, the unſold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page*'s warehouſes ſtand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield*'s warehouſes ſtand, one other lot only, ſo that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is propoſed that there ſhall be no more than that number of chances, and conſequently no blanks. The conſideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and ſubſcribing to the ſcheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamſburg*, either in caſh, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be ſoon after the ſubſcription ſhall be completed, of which notice ſhall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them. Tf MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER, at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3 *ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2 *ſ.* each Week after.